

National Republican.

Washington City, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

S. F. HANSBOM, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1866.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Congress, which meets this day at the Capitol, is invested with grand privileges and charged with grave responsibilities. Their opportunities for doing good or working evil to the nation are such as fall to the lot of but few "Congresses." The legislation for thirty-six States is devolved upon the Representatives of twenty-six States, under circumstances which increase their added responsibilities an hundred fold. Had there been no rebellion, no revolution, no civil war, had the Representatives of ten States obtained "leave of absence" at a time when everything was working well with all the States, the additional labor of legislation might have been assumed by the twenty-six with a reasonable prospect of discharging their increased duties to the satisfaction of the whole country. But in this crisis the extraordinary legislation is required to be done in regard to the affairs of States disorganized by civil war, presenting questions growing more difficult of adjudication with each hour of delay. Whether local interests, or a blind, headlong partisanship, or a petty ambition to force individual schemes upon the country shall actuate a majority of this Congress, or whether selfishness shall disappear in the broad light of patriotic statesmanship, and a desire to sacrifice individual interests and to forego individual opinions for the public good shall prevail, are questions of greater moment in this session of Congress than at almost any former period in our history.

The golden opportunity of restoration upon Mr. Lincoln's plan having been thrown away at the outset, we have drifted farther and farther from his ideas of reconstruction. The South is practically a Poland under our rule, and it is proposed by certain theorists who are affiliated with the party holding an all-powerful majority, to apply stringently their cherished plans for the remedy of existing evils. The people of the North were made to believe that they were still fighting against the rebellion at the polls in the late elections, and they cast their ballots, as they supposed, to give it a finishing blow. They were surrounded with the relics of the past conflict—the tattered banners carried home from the battle-fields were displayed in their public places, the crutches of the maimed survivors of the conflict sounded hollow on the pavements, awakening echoes from the tombs of slain heroes, in their own households were the vacant places of their strong ones struck down in the war, their wives and daughters were clothed in mourning, and when their politicians told them, "the rebellion is not yet put down—it is raising its ugly front again—you are in danger from it in the Congress of the nation," why the people swept the country in a mighty wave for the radicals. The copperhead Democracy, too, assumed the attitude best calculated to confirm the view taken by the radicals, and thus made their triumph with the people easy and complete.

On this strong wave of radicalism has been borne into the halls of our national legislature the boldest and rashest Constitution tinkers and manufacturers of utopian schemes of government ever elected, we suppose, in this nation. Men who are far wiser in their own estimation than the framers of this Government or any other, have obtained places in our national councils and are eager to try their hands on the governmental machinery. Men of the same ideas, who were chosen previously, have been stimulated by the result of the late elections to make new vows of vengeance against the South and against THE PRESIDENT, who has dared to disagree with them. Humiliation, not restoration, is their object, and they belong to that class of political partisans who do not scruple to fight against any and every plan of adjustment that is acceptable to the opposition, and who are ready to abandon their own schemes whenever their political opponents have accepted them. If they propose universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and are surprised by indications that the South will accept it, then they straightway condemn it; and with this clan of radicals there is no surer method of defeating any measure they propose than to get it accepted by the South and advocated by the Democracy at the North. Now the country cannot afford to have its legislation controlled by such motives. Partisan hatred, narrow prejudices that count everything but merely because it is assented to by political antagonists, should have no place in our congressional halls in this crisis.

We believe the people will hold their representatives accountable for some practicable plan of speedy restoration. They have armed Congress with irresistible power, so far as a majority is concerned, for the purpose of enabling them to execute some plan by which the States will be allowed to resume their relations in the Confederacy, and they will not be pleased to see the work retarded by the fantastic tricks of impracticable theorists or self-sufficient self-seekers. The people will have some reflections forced upon them during the coming winter in a manner they have not been accustomed to for several years past. The reactionary results of speculation and overtrading are beginning to be felt in the land. Manufacturing and other business was "laid over" the elections, but now the mills are curtailing to quarter and half time. Trade is depressed, and men out of employment and suffering under pecuniary embarrassment, with high taxation, will examine political matters with a severe scrutiny never exercised by them in flush times. Whether they can afford to have taxation kept up or increased, by governing the States lately in rebellion as Territories, or to forego much longer the advantages that would result from reconstruction on a fair basis, or to sit still while Congress devotes its time and energies to a personal quarrel with THE PRESIDENT, these are questions they will ponder attentively and deeply. Men out of employment are apt to take practical views of political questions, and are likely to discover that the uncompromising

application of abstract theories, that seem irreconcilable truths to human society and political institutions is often impossible. They will remember that the people elevated the dominant party to power in the belief of their professions of a purer political morality—professions that whereas the old political parties, Whigs and Democrats, were too corrupt they would purify the dirty waters and raise politics upon a higher plane of morality. By such professions the party gained the ear of the people and attained political power, and now they are bound to the exercise of a patriotism as lofty as their pretensions, and the people will hold them responsible accordingly. We trust that wise counsels may prevail with the majority and that extremists may not lead them astray. Legislative wisdom and true statesmanship shine brightest in the country's darkest hour.

THE SOUTH ASKED TO BECOME UNWORTHY CITIZENS AND "UNWORTHY SONS."

We shall never forget the wild enthusiasm that spontaneously greeted the patriotic words which we quote below when, in the Philadelphia August Convention, they fell from the lips of HENRY J. RAYMOND, as he was reading the "Address to the People of the United States." So thrilled was that great audience with the power and justness of the noble utterance that by unanimous request Mr. RAYMOND repeated the declaration, and with an emphasis which clearly indicated that he too felt the inspiration which his own well-chosen words had produced. Here they are, referring to the "Amendment":

"AND THE TEN MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WHO LIVE IN THE SOUTH WOULD BE UNWORTHY CITIZENS OF A FREE COUNTRY, DEGENERATE SONS OF A HEROIC ANCESTRY, UNFIT EVER TO BECOME THE GUARDIANS OF THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES BEQUESTED TO US BY THE FATHERS AND FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, IF THEY COULD ACCEPT, WITHOUT UNCONSIDERING SUBMISSIVENESS, THE HUMILIATIONS THEY SHOULD BE IMPOSED UPON THEM."

Now Mr. RAYMOND is urging these very "ten millions of Americans" to submit to the very "humiliations" which, according to his own well-expressed words, would make them "unworthy citizens of a free country!" "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

THE NEW TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ASSOCIATION.

The daily press of this city—numbering five journals—have formed an association for the purpose of facilitating the procuring of a greater variety and more accurate news, to the end that journalism in the National Metropolis may reach a still higher state of perfection and become second to none in the country in point of industry or ability. The association have agreed to dispense with the telegraphic news of the "New York Associated Press," hitherto a gigantic monopoly, unincorporated and irresponsible, and have entered into an engagement with the "United States and European News Association" to supply the five daily morning and evening journals of this city with news from every part of the world. Our telegraphic columns to-day furnish a specimen of the enterprise of the new telegraphic association.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have all arrived in the city except Judge GRAY, who is confined to his home, having so entirely lost the use of his limbs that he cannot walk or even stand. The term of the court will commence at 11 o'clock to-day.

Wall's Opera House.—Griffith Gaunt.

Everything is in readiness at Wall's Opera House to bring out to-night the new play of "Griffith Gaunt." The leading parts will be sustained by the same persons who gave the play its prestige in New York. The dramatic writer of one of the leading papers of that metropolis says:

"The character of Kate Peyton is admirably conceived, and to no better hands could it have been intrusted than to those of that charming actress, Miss Kate FRYSON. The character of Griffith is a peculiar one, and one that is not easily managed. Mr. MORTIMER, however, fully sustains his well-earned reputation as actor in it, and gives evidence by his masterly acting of hard study."

Both these artists appear to-night at Wall's Opera House, and the other parts are in excellent hands, making on the whole a stronger cast than at the New York Theatre.

Historical "Medea."

Madame RISTORI and her troupe arrived in the city yesterday, and to-night she opens her series of six performances at the National Theatre in the tragedy of "Medea." The critics speak enthusiastically of the grand picture of the passions wherein pride, maternal love, the jealousy of an abandoned wife and hatred of a contemned mistress, are so powerfully and artistically drawn in this role by RISTORI. But few seats remain for to-night's performance, and those who propose to attend should secure their places promptly.

Washington Theatre.

The enterprising stock company of the National will, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, perform at the Washington Theatre, the management, Messrs. SPALDING & RAPLEY, having in the most liberal manner donated the entire proceeds to the Protestant and Catholic orphan asylums of this city.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS and others temporarily residing in Washington, and who occupy private apartments in the city, are informed that they can be accommodated with meals at WILLARD'S hotel at the rate of \$10.50 per week. See card of SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., in another column.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Messrs. PULF & SOLOMONS "The Beauchamps, Father and Son," a novel, by CHARLES CLARKE, and "Reading without Tears," an elementary work for teaching children to read with facility. These publications are from the press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

THE WIGWAM, corner of the avenue and Seventh street, will present this evening a great moral spectacle—a host of greedy aspirants taking victuals from the mouths of hungry freedmen.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has concluded his message, and has so far facilitated the dissemination of it by the press of the country as to forward it under seal to Government officers in all the principal cities in the Union, to be delivered to publishers as soon as its reading commences in either branch of Congress. It is a calm, firm, finished State paper, and as conciliatory as stubborn facts will warrant. We shall issue the message in an extra edition of the REPUBLICAN immediately upon its reading in the Senate or House. An impression prevailed among some of the members of Congress last evening that the arrival of the procession at the Capitol will probably prevent the reception of the message to-day. This may be true; if so, it will not be made public until to-morrow.

A REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME.

We learn that at the Radical caucus held Saturday evening, the programme was presented declaring the State organizations of the ten excluded States to be unconstitutional, and providing for the appointment of commissioners by Congress with power to organize military forces, including blacks, for the "protection" of the public interests, and to call conventions for the purpose of organizing State governments that shall be acceptable to Congress. This plan met with some opposition, and was not adopted finally, but lays over to an adjourned meeting Wednesday night next. The adoption and execution by Congress of such an infamous official national project will be an acknowledgment that the rebellion was a success, that the Union was actually destroyed, and that the precious life and blood, and treasure sacrificed in the war to crush out the rebellion and preserve the Union was all in vain. May this nation be preserved from such a humiliating position before the eyes of the world.

THE PROCESSION.

It is understood that the radical procession will move up the Avenue in an omnibus-colored delegates on the outside.

A Refreshing Case of Congressional Nonsense.

The Hon. FERNANDO CORTEZ BRAMAN, member of Congress from Michigan, lately donated to the Treasury Department the sum of \$609.72, which he claims is in excess of the amount justly due him for mileage, but awarded him by the committee on that subject. The committee, it appears, made out Mr. BRAMAN'S mileage via New York, whereas he comes to the capital via Pittsburgh, which makes the before-mentioned reduction.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS have nearly all arrived—no trains off the track, no necks broken. The members who received the "Chicago circular," and acted upon it, by coming here a week ago, will have a place assigned them in the procession to-day and will be provided at the "banquet" with a special table in the centre of the hall, elevated above the others so that they may be more distinctly observed.

THE hungry Southern radicals who have been forging in the Northern States since midsummer are to be fed at the "Mass-welcome-to-Congress banquet" to-night.

PERSONAL.

N. S. MAURY was shot and killed in the streets of Richmond Saturday afternoon, by a negro, SENATOR CHANDLER, of Mich.; Judges Davis, Nelson, Miller and Clifford, of the Supreme Court, and Governor Evans, of Colorado Territory, arrived at the National yesterday.

HON. LYNNES BROWN, Penn.; Wm. A. Darling, N. Y.; J. W. Patterson, N. H.; P. Barker, Va.; George Edmunds, Va.; Lorenzo Sherwood, N. Y.; D. Morris, N. Y.; J. H. Ketchum, N. Y.; H. L. Dawes, Mass., are at the Ebbitt House.

MADAME RISTORI and suite, Hon. R. T. Van Horn, of Mo.; Hon. A. L. Griffin, of N. Y.; Col. Jacob Wagner, U. S. A.; Gov. W. B. Campbell, of Tenn.; Hon. T. E. Noell, of Mo., and Hon. D. B. Thomas, of N. Y., arrived in the city yesterday and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Geo. H. EMMERSON, Esq., special inspector of internal revenue for the District of Columbia, died in this city on Saturday of consumption, aged 39 years. The deceased was a young man of promise, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

D'ARCY MCGEE, in a recent speech, in referring to the convicted Fenians, said: "These men deserve death, but the spirit of the time is opposed to capital punishment where any other punishment can reach the case. In this case I hope it may be found possible to temper justice with mercy."

GILES M. HILLIER and Robert Lowry, the commissioners appointed by Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, to visit Washington with a view of important President Johnson to release Jeff. Davis, finding their efforts unavailing, have had a lengthy interview with Mr. Davis in the fort, acquainting him with the result of their visit to Washington.

Fen. Fenell and Scissors.

The Canadian courts refuse to grant new trials to the condemned Fenians.

Three yachts that will compete for the \$90,000 prize by a voyage from New York across the Atlantic—the Vesta, Fleetwing and Henrietta—are to start on their voyage on the 11th inst.

A FRENCH capitalist offered to pay \$1,600,000 for the admission fee to the Exhibition in Paris next year, one half at once, the other half on the eve of the opening. This would have exonerated the guarantors from all risks, but the offer was declined.

A PUKELING announcement appears in the London Gazette: "The Queen has appointed Henry Brown, James Ellison and Thomas Fairbank, esqrs., jointly to be Surgeon and Apothecary in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household at Windsor."

NEW ORLEANS is the place for editors. The Times of that city, in a late issue says: "For seven two hours before midnight is a delectable luxury when held on its way by nice champagne punch. Such was the impression of this editorial on receiving last night at 11 o'clock these luxuries. We are indebted to Miss Gwary, Miss Tobey, and Mrs. Little for this treat."

These three ladies are wanted in Washington. Ice cream, and lead Champagne punch! Oh!

THE REV. MR. CHAPIN'S new church on Fifth Avenue, New York, will be dedicated to-day.

GEORGE M. RICHMOND, the extensive calico printer, died yesterday, at Providence, R. I.

The steamer Havana, from New York, arrived at New Orleans yesterday.

The Hibernian sailed yesterday morning from Portland for Liverpool.

TELEGRAMS.

The National Republican.

By the United States and European News Company

FROM EUROPE.

CABLE NEWS TO THE 2D INST.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

The County of Limerick Under Martial Law.

Rome to be Evacuated in Ten Days.

FENIANISM IN LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

A Mexican Canard Causes a Fluster in Paris.

EMPEROR CARLOTTA REPORTED DYING.

MARYLAND ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

SHIP SUNK AND STEAMER ASHORE.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

Interesting From South America.

THE MARKETS.

News by the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Evening.—The Cunard steamship Jura, which sailed from Boston November 21, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Evening.—Queen Victoria and suite went to Wolverhampton to-day, where she took the chief part in the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Prince Albert.

Immense crowds of people were present, who extended an enthusiastic welcome to the Queen.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Evening.—The famous Mintonomah and six other vessels belonging to the United States navy are now riding at anchor in this harbor. It is ascertained, however, that they will sail in a few days, though their destination is unknown.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Evening.—There is a vague rumor that Chief Organizer Stephens lately arrived in Paris, and is now there.

It is reported on good authority that Mr. Bigelow, United States Minister at Paris, recently read to Napoleon in person the very grave and decided dispatch from Secretary Seward. This dispatch, so report goes, implicitly required France to fulfill the engagements she had entered into with regard to the Mexican question. The Emperor, however, made no reply.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Evening.—The cotton market is without quotable change. The market for breadstuffs is somewhat easier. Pork is tending downwards. Corn declined.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Evening.—The money market is quiet and steady. Consols opened at 89 3/4 for money. American securities, with the exception of Five-twenty bonds, have declined since the last report. The following are the current rates: 5-20's, 70 1/2; Illinois Central, 76 1/2; Erie, 45 1/2.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—It is denied that the English militia will go to Ireland. Martial law has been proclaimed in Limerick city and county, and arrests continue daily.

The Daily News fears that Lord Stanley acquiesced in the refusal of France to give up Limerick.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Journal Des Debats says Rome will be evacuated on the 12th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The sales of cotton to-day have been 10,000 bales, the market closing quiet at 14d. for Middling Uplands.

The market for breadstuffs is very active.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Consols for money, 89 3/4; Erie shares, 45 1/2; Illinois Central, 77; 5-20's, 70 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The Liverpool evening market for cotton closed steady. Sales to-day aggregated 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—This evening, at close, railway shares were quoted same as at opening. But little business done. United States Five-twenty bonds advanced 1/8; closing 70 1/2 and fair demand. Money is in demand.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Evening.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed at same price as at opening.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Noon.—The cotton market to-day opened steady, with prospect of a day's sale of 10,000 bales. Middling Orleans quoted at 14 1/4.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Noon.—The market for American securities dull. The following are the opening quotations: Five-twenty, 70 3/8; Illinois Central, 77; Erie, 46.

[LATER.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Evening.—Cotton market steady, sale to-day, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14d. Breadstuffs market generally dull.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Evening.—Consols closed at 89 3/4 for money. American securities at the following prices: U. S. 5-20's, 70 1/2; Erie 45 1/2; Illinois Central 77.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Evening.—No political news of importance has transpired here to-day.

FLORENCE, Dec. 2.—It is announced semi-officially that the evacuation of Rome will take place in ten days.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—Evening.—Energetic measures on the part of the Government are being rapidly adopted. The county of Limerick was to-day proclaimed as being under martial law, in order to prevent an outbreak, which was deemed to be imminent. A large number of arrests have been made of suspected Fenians in the city and county of Limerick.

Arrests are also being made in other parts of Ireland.

IRELAND, Dec. 2.—It is stated that the Government has countermanded for transportation of English volunteers to this city and other places in Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Late advices from the ship Star of the Union, damaged by collision, was at that port repairs.

SMALL LATER.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday evening, Dec. 2.—There are indications of trouble from the Irish population, and preparations are being taken by the Government with a view to its prompt suppression. The countermanding of orders for volunteers to leave for Ireland was made in this connection, as their services may be required at home.

GLASGOW, Dec. 2.—From various movements on the part of the Irishmen and their sympathizers in this city and vicinity, fears are entertained that the Fenian movement has extensive ramifications here.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York Nov. 21st, arrived here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, Sunday evening, Dec. 2.—Col. Meany, a well-known and prominent Fenian, has been arrested by the Government officials and placed in Blackwell prison under a strong guard.

DUBLIN, Sunday evening, Dec. 2.—Great excitement here relative to the activity of English officers in making arrests of persons believed to be implicated in the Fenian movement. A great many arrests have been made and are growing more numerous hourly.

PARIS, Sunday evening, Dec. 2.—The announcement has been made public here that Matamoros, Mexico, has been seized and occupied by American troops, and that the French have been driven out. This has caused profound sensation in governmental circles and among the people, and various conjectures are indulged in relative to complications which are expected to arise from such a course on the part of the American Government.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—It is stated that the decision of the French Government in refusing to accede to the demands of Great Britain for the extradition of Laramande, has been acquiesced in by the British Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 2, evening.—A Paris letter states that the salt brought against the United States Government by the builders of the celebrated Bordeaux iron-clad Rains, is likely to be settled by arbitration.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Prince Adalbert, High Admiral of the Prussian navy, will soon pay a visit to the United States for the purpose of observing the American system of naval construction.

PARIS, Sunday evening, Dec. 2.—The Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, is stated to be dying at Miramar. The Emperor Maximilian is expected to reach Miramar in the course of two weeks, and preparations are being made to give him a fitting reception upon Austrian soil.

Oyster Market.—Hog Cholera.—Maryland Election Judges.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—A large number of oysters and demand good. Cherrystones and York Rivers of superior quality, \$1.50 per bushel; medium quality, 75c; common, 50c.

The hog cholera is prevailing to some extent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and also in some parts of western Maryland.

The following, which has been signed by all of the returning or presiding judges of the late election in Baltimore, will be presented during the coming week to the House of Representatives:

The undersigned, citizens of Baltimore, return judges of every election precinct in said city, respectfully state to your honorable body that at the late election held in November we acted in conducting the election for members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, as well as for other officers, and that in the Second congressional district of Maryland, being in part in the first seven wards of our city, the Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., had 2,839 votes, which we believe to have been all legal, according to the requirements of the Constitution of Maryland as last adopted. We also state that Joseph Stewart, Esq., had, in the Third congressional district of Maryland, 4,506 votes, which we believe also to have been all legal votes, the same being deposited at the said election, according to law, in the last thirteen wards of said city, being the whole of said Third congressional district. We further state that Stevenson Archer, had, in the said Second congressional district, in that district, 3,009 votes for member of the Fortieth Congress of the United States; and that Charles E. Phelps had, in the said Third district of Maryland, 5,545 votes for member of the same Congress. We further state that under the solemn obligations imposed by our office, that since the election and prior to the opening of the certificates of election, which the law calls for, we have become convinced that a large majority of the ballots cast for said Archer and Phelps were so cast by persons disfranchised by disloyalty by the Constitution of Maryland; and that although we are the judges of the election we were not able to withhold our certificates, giving those who were saved barely time to get into the boats. Thirteen of the crew went down with the ship. The Kate Dyer had a pilot on board at the time of the disaster, Mr. Michael Collins, who says, as also does Capt. Leavitt, that they saw the steamer about 15 minutes before she struck the rocks, and had she kept her course the collision would have been avoided; but upon approaching the ship the Scotland put her helm to port thus causing the vessels to come together. In the collision the Scotland had her bow badly stove in and, after picking up the remainder of the crew of the ship, headed back for New York, but the leak gaining, she was compelled to run ashore on the Outer Middle, off Sandy Hook, to prevent her from sinking, and where she still lies. This morning at 5 o'clock she was half full of water, and her pumps were all useless.

The following are the names of those lost on the Kate Dyer: Paul Bodice, mate, of Antwerp; Frank Jones and Fred Smith, boys; William W. Blanchard, sailmaker, of London; Fred Jenkins, carpenter, of Hamburg; Wm. Rollins, (colored,) steward, of New York; Wallace Cox, (colored,) of New Jersey; Seamen: Wm. Harris of Baltimore; Jones of New York; Bob Barber, of Portland; Bounce of London; Henry Johnson of New Jersey; John Quirk of Ireland.

FROM ASHWALL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The steamer Jura, from Ashwall Nov. 21, with a cargo of passengers and \$1,500,000 in treasure, arrived to-day.

Advices from Bogota state that the Archbishop had been expelled from the Republic. His papers and palace were seized by the Government, and he was awaiting passage to France.

The United States steamer Mohongo for San Francisco and Waters for Callao, had sailed from Panama, and the steamer of war Jamestown had arrived from San Francisco. Considerable inconvenience had been occasioned at Panama by the non-arrival of Jura.

The wreck of the steamer European, sunk at Ashwall by the nitro-glycerine explosion, is to be removed.

Valparaiso dates of the 24 and Callao dates of the 14th, were received at Panama. The war-ship sailing from Peru, is to be conferred upon all citizens of Spanish America, and free trade with all of the South American Republics is being discussed.

Col. J. C. Groom, of Cecil county, Md., who died in Elkhon on Saturday, was a prominent politician, and some years ago ran on the Democratic ticket for Governor against the late Senator Hicks.

Wm. Robinson Whittingham, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, arrived here to-day from Europe.

The City Council of Baltimore and the municipal authorities, and a number of citizens severally leave here in the morning for Washington to participate in the mass-welcome to Congress.

Rev. Ben. T. Brooks, a well-known Episcopalian minister of this city, has received a call from a congregation in Memphis, Tenn.

Postal Arrangements on the Pacific Coast.—Letters From Japan, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The United States Postal Agent to-day approved the arrangements by which the California Steam Navigation Company and the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steamship Company will carry mail between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. The first mail goes forward on December 4th. The steamers will make three or four trips every month.

The silk-worm eggs received by the Alert from Japan are en route for New York.

Letters from Juanes and Tigoda, dated October 22, received at the Secretary General's office, daily expected there to give an account of his recent expedition. This seems to contradict the rumor that Corona had shot Gen. Vega.

Wheat sold to-day at 2 cents per pound. Mining stocks tend upward.

Fenians Drilling.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—A Fenian battalion, 200 strong, drilled at Uniontown to-day. The arms captured from the Fenians all along are to be delivered to-morrow. The Fenian military of this city propose a grand public parade on Tuesday. Delegates from Rochester, Lockport and other places are coming.

Two men have been arrested in New Jersey, and brought here on a re-arrest, charged with complicity in the Holliston bond robbery. Superintendent Reynolds arrived with them yesterday.

New York Items.